

KAUKHOVA, L. A., KUZNETSOV, S. G., RACHINSKIY, F. Yu., and ARBUZOV, S. Ya.

β -Phenyl Isopropylamine of Nicotinic Acid ("Phenantine"). page 714.
Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry),
Vol 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

KAUL, A.R.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6087

Cherkasskiy, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, Tamara Mikhaylovna Romanova, and Rafail Aleksandrovich Kaul'

Nasosy, kompressory, ventilyatory (Pumps, Compressors, and Ventilators).
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 261 p. Errata slip inserted. 15,000 copies
printed.

Ed.: D. S. Rasskazov; Tech. Ed.: M. M. Shirokova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of operational specialties in
institutions of higher education. It may also be useful to engineering technical
personnel.

COVERAGE: The book gives the classification of hydraulic machines and ex-
plains problems of the theory of pumps, ventilators, and compressors. The
operating principles of piston, centrifugal, and pneumatic machinery are dis-
cussed and the fundamentals of aerodynamic and hydraulic calculations as well

Card 1/2

Pumps, Compressors, and Ventilators

SOV/6087

as the design principles of these machines are given. Ch. 5 and parts of Chs. 7 and 8 were written by T. M. Romanova and Ch. 9, by R. A. Kaul'. The rest of the book was written by V. M. Cherkasskiy, who planned and supervised the entire work. The authors thank the following persons: the coworkers of the Ivanovsk Power Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, for their contribution; A. F. Sorokin, for his initiative in the publication of this book; and A. N. Sherstyuk, for his help in the editorial work. There are 33 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Foreword	3
Introduction	7
PART I. GENERAL INFORMATION	
Ch. 1. Classification. Areas of Application	9
Card 2/1 2	

SANTAVY, F.; KAUL, J.L.; HRUBAN, L.; DOLEJS, L.; HANUS, V.; BLAHA, K.

Constitution of rhoeadine and isorhoeadine. Coll už v něm 30
no.1:335-338 Ja '65.

1. Chemical Institute of the Medical Faculty of Palacky
University, Olomouc (for Santavy, Kaul and Hruban). 2. Institute
of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Dolejs and Blaha). 3. Institute
of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague (for Hanus). Submitted July 22, 1964.

KAUKSAS, Kazys; VENGRYTE, T., red.

[Qualitative analysis] Kokybinių analizė. 2., pataisytasis
leidimas. Vilnius, Leidykla, "Mintis," 1965. 318 p.
[In Lithuanian] (MIRA 18:1)

KAUL, J.L.; MOZA, B.K.; SANTAVY, F.; VRUBLOVSKY, P.

Substances from the plants of the subfamily Wurmbaeoideae and
their derivatives. Pt. 59. Coll Cz chem 29 no.7:1689-1701 J1 '64.

1. Chemical Institute, Medical Faculty, Palacky University, Olomouc.

(6)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SANTAVY, F; KAUL, J. L; HRUBAN, L; DOLEJS, L; HANUS, V;
BLAHA, J; CROSS, A.D.

1. Chemical Institute of the Medical Faculty of Palacky
University, Olomouc (for Santavy, Kaul, Hruban); 2.
Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Prague
(for Dolejs, Blaha); 3. Institute of Physical Chemistry
of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for
Hanus); 4. Syntex Research Center, Palo Alto, California,
U.S.A. (for Cross)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 10, 1965, pp 3479-3499

"Constitution of Rhoeadine and Isorhoeadine."

BOL'SHAKOV, V.I., inzh.; PLAKHOTNEV, A.N., inzh.; KAUL', R.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KROMOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Increasing the economic efficiency of the AK-25-1 turbine. Elek.
sta. 32 no.8:77-80 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Steam turbines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7

A revised and revised version of the
definition of person by statute is set
forth below.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7"

CHERKASSKIY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; ROMANOVA, Tamara Mikhaylovna;
KAUL', Rafail Aleksandrovich; RASSKAZOV, D.S., red.;
SHIROKOVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Pumps, compressors, fans] Nasosy, kompressory, ventilatory.
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 261 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Pumping machinery) (Compressors) (Fans, Mechanical)

On

KAULAKIS, L. I. Doc Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Concerning the
~~problem~~ question of construction of the photoelectric transformers
with ~~the~~ increased speed of operation and precision." Kaunas,
1957. 13 pp with ^{drawings} ~~sheets~~ 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR.

Kaunas Polytechnical Inst), 100 copies
(KL, 21-57, 102)

KAULAKIS, L.

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 2, p. 171 (USSR) 112-2-3695

AUTHOR: Kaulakis, L.

TITLE: Very-quick-operating Power-data Unit (Pagreitintas
fotoelektroninis galios daviklis; datchik moshchnosti
povyshennogo bystrodeystviya) [In Lithuanian, resume
in Russian]

PERIODICAL: Kauno politechn. inst. darbai, 1955, Nr 3, pp. 71-77

ABSTRACT: The electric circuit, the operating principle and the
design of a very-quick-operating photoelectric power-
data unit are described. The proper design procedure
for producing a quick operation unit incorporating scale
linearity, high accuracy and the specified output current
and resistance is explained in detail.

M.I.I.

Card 1/1

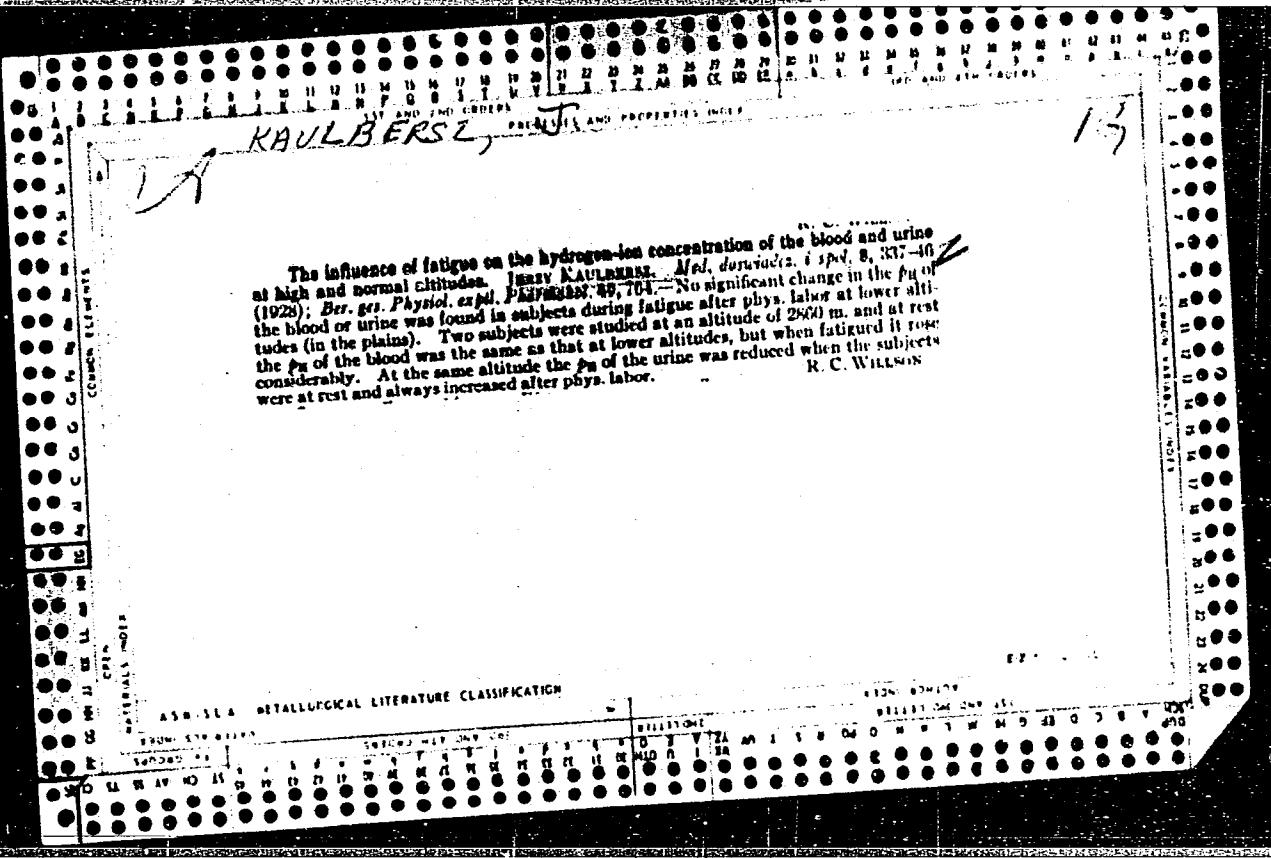
KAULAKIS, L.; DABUZINSKAS, K.; PUODZIUKINAS, A.; GUDELIS, L.;
BASKYS, V.; PETRULIS, K.; GREBLIKAS, P.; PETRUSEVICIUS, V.;
BUTKUS, A.; red.; BANCEVICIUS, P., tekhn. red.

[Electrification of agriculture] Zemes ukių elektrifikavimas.
Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslo literatūros leidykla,
1961. 541 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Lithuania—Electricity in agriculture)

KAULAKIS, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Expression of power using complex voltage and current products. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.12:118 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy obshchey
elektrotekhniki.



KAULBERSZ, J.; BIISKI, R.

Gastric secretion after the administration of pancreatic juice intravenously and directly into the stomach. Acta physiol. polon. Suppl. 3: 195-197 1952.
(CLML 24:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head--Prof. J. Kaulbersz, M.D.) of Krakow Medical Academy.

KAULBERSZ, J.

Endocrine factors regulating gastric acidity. Polski tygod. lek.
8 no.10:361-365 9 Mar 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head--Prof. Jerzy Kaulbersz, M.D.)
of Krakow Medical Academy.

KauhbeRSZ, F.

✓ Effects of intragastric and intravenous administration of
Kible on gastric secretion J. Kauhbeisa and R. Bulski
Acta Physiol. Polon. 3, No 1, 57-70 (1954). Excerpt from
Scand. J. Physiol. 8, 43 (1955) 1 dog provided with Heide
pouches and Parietal cells and Gastric juice
10% solution of desiccated bovine bile was administered
gastroically. The secretion of gastric juice and its acidity
after instantaneous injection were increased. Atropine did not
check this increase. From 5 to 10 ml of tracheal exudate
was injected intravenously into dogs. The secretion of
gastric juice and its acidity after injection of tracheal
exudate were partially inhibited. Atropine did not change this
effect. K.L.S.

KAULBERSZ, Jerzy

Summary of activities at the conference of the physiological section of the 4th (6th) Congress of the Polish Physiological Society.
Acta physiol. polon. 6 no.2:165-168 '55.
(PHYSIOLOGY,
conf.)

BUGAJSKI, Jan; KAULBERSZ, Jerzy

Effect of hormonal factors on blood pressure in physical work.
Acta physiol.polon. 6 no.3:261-271 1955.

I. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr.
J. Kaulberz

(HORMONES, effects,
on blood pressure in dogs during exercise)
(BLOOD PRESSURE, effects of drugs on,
hormones, in dogs during exercise)
(EXERCISE,
eff. of hormones on blood pressure in dogs during
exercise)

ECAEPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.10/7 Endocrinology July56

1321. KAULBERSZ J. and BILSKI R. Zakł. fizjologii A. M. w Krakowie. * Wpływ ACTH na pH histaminowe wydzielanie soku żołądkowego. Effect of ACTH on the secretion of gastric juice after histamine injections ACTA PHYSIOL. POL. 1955, 6/3 (293-298) Graphs 1

Dogs with Heidenhain and Pavlov pouches were treated with ACTH (10-75 mg.). The result of the experiment depended on the amount of ACTH injected. The most effective was the injection of 30 mg. or over which lowered the secretion about 40%. The maximal fall was observed in 1 hr. after treatment. The inhibitory action of ACTH seems to be independent of the nervous factor, since a s. c. atropine injection before treatment caused no changes in the action of ACTH.

Konopacka - Warsaw

KAULBERSZ, J.; OGINSKI, A.; BILSKI, R.; BUGAJSKI, J.

Effect of vagotomy on formation of experimental peptic ulcer in rats. Acta physiol. polon. 7 no.1:3-6 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik prof. dr.
J. Kaulbersz.

(PEPTIC ULCER, experimental,
eff. of vagotomy on develop. of ulcer in rat. (Pol))
(NERVES, VAGUS, surgery,
vagotomy, eff. on develop. of exper. peptic ulcer.
(Pol))

KAULBERG, J.

T

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36550.

Author : Radecki, T., Kaulberg, J.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of Factors Affecting the Sensitivity of
the Central Nervous System on Experimental Peptic
Ulcers in Rats.

Orig Pub: Acta physiol. polon, 1956, 7, No 1, 13-18.

Abstract: Luminal decreased the occurrence of gastric ulcers
in rats with ligated pyloris on the average of 76%
and lowered the volume of gastric juice secretion
by 50%. Stimulants of the CNS did not intensify
juice secretion, but increased acidity in rats
operated by the method of Shea. Caffeine limited

Card : 1/2

KAULBERSZ, J.

BIISKI, R.; NOWAK, S.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Administration into the abdominal arteries of substances influencing
gastric secretion. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:286-287 1957.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kaulbersz.
(GASTRIC JUICE,

secretion, stimulation by admin. into abdom. vessels of
various substances (Pol))

(ABDOMEN, blood supply,

intra-arterial admin. of substances stimulating gastric
secretion (Pol))

~~KAULBERSZ, J.; KONTUREK, S.~~

Comparative studies on enterogastrone from various segments of the intestines. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:373-375 1957.

l. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. M w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kaulbersz.
(ENTERGASTRONE, effects,
comparison of prep. from intestinal segments. (Pol))

KAULBERSZ, J.

SUCHANEK, J.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Effect of extensive loss of gastric juice on morphological blood picture. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:536-537 1957.

l. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kaulbersz.

(GASTRIC JUICE,
eff. of extensive loss through artif. fistula on blood
picture in dogs. (Pol))

(BLOOD CELLS,
count, eff. of extensive loss of gastric juice through
artif. fistula in dogs (Pol))

RADECKI, T.; BIISKI, R.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Excretions from biliary fistulae in rats in lowered atmospheric pressure. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:867-868 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE)
(BILIARY FISTULA exper)

TASLER, J.; BUGAJSKI, J.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Further studies on simultaneous effects of cobalt and low atmospheric pressure on hemopoiesis. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:897-898 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof. dr J.Kaulbersz.

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE)
(COBALT pharmacol)
(HEMATOPOIESIS)

BILSKI, R.; RADECKI, T.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Experimental peptic ulcer in rats in lowered atmospheric pressure.
Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:661-663 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.
(PEPTIC ULCER exper)
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE)

BUGAJSKI, J.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Histamine content in the gastric juice secreted after sham feeding.
Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:667-668 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.

(HISTAMINE chem)
(GASTRIC JUICE chem)

KAULBERSZ, J.; BUGAJSKI, J.

Effect of reserpine on gastric secretion. Acta physiol.polon. 11
no.5/6:763-766 '60.

1. Z Zakładu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.

(GASTRIC JUICE)
(RESERPINE)

KAULBERSZ, J.; BILSKI, R.

Differences in gastric secretion after the administration of
gastrin into the peripheral and portal circulations. Acta physiol.
polon. 11 no.5/6:765-767 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.

(GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES pharmacol)
(GASTRIC JUICE)
(PORTAL VEINS)

KAULBERSZ, J.; KONTUREK, St.

Comparative studies on enterogastrone originating in various segments of the intestine in dogs. Acta physiol.polon.11 no.5/6:
767-768 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr.
J. Kaulbersz.
(GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES pharmacol)

KAULBERSZ, J.; OGINSKI, A.; TASLER, J.

Role of the pyloric antrum in the regulation of gastric juice secretion. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:768-769 '60.

l. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr J.Kaulbersz.

(GASTRIC JUICE)
(PYLORUS physiol)

KONTUREK, S.; NOWAK, S.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Effect of urogastrone on gastric secretion in adrenalectomized
dogs. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:780-781 '60.

l. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr
J. Kaulbersz.
(GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES pharmacol)
(GASTRIC JUICE)
(ADRENALECTOMY exper)

NOWAK, S.; KONTUREK, S.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Comparative studies on male and female urogastrone in dogs.
Acta physiol. polon. 11 no.5:852-853 '60.

I. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.

(GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES)

SUCHANEK, J.; OLEKSY, J.; KAULBERSZ, J.

Effect of ACTH on pancreatic juice secretion. Acta physiol.polon.
11 no.5/6:890-891 '60.

l. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Krakowie, Kierownik: prof.dr
J.Kaulbersz.
(CORTICOTROPIN pharmacol)
(PANCREATIC JUICE)

KAULBERSZ, Jerzy; KONTUREK, Stanislaw

Comparative studies on enterogastrone originating from various segments of the intestine. Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.4:549-559 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii AM w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Kaulbersz.
(GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES) (GASTRIC JUICE)

RADECKI, T.; KONTUREK, S.; KAULBERSZ, J.

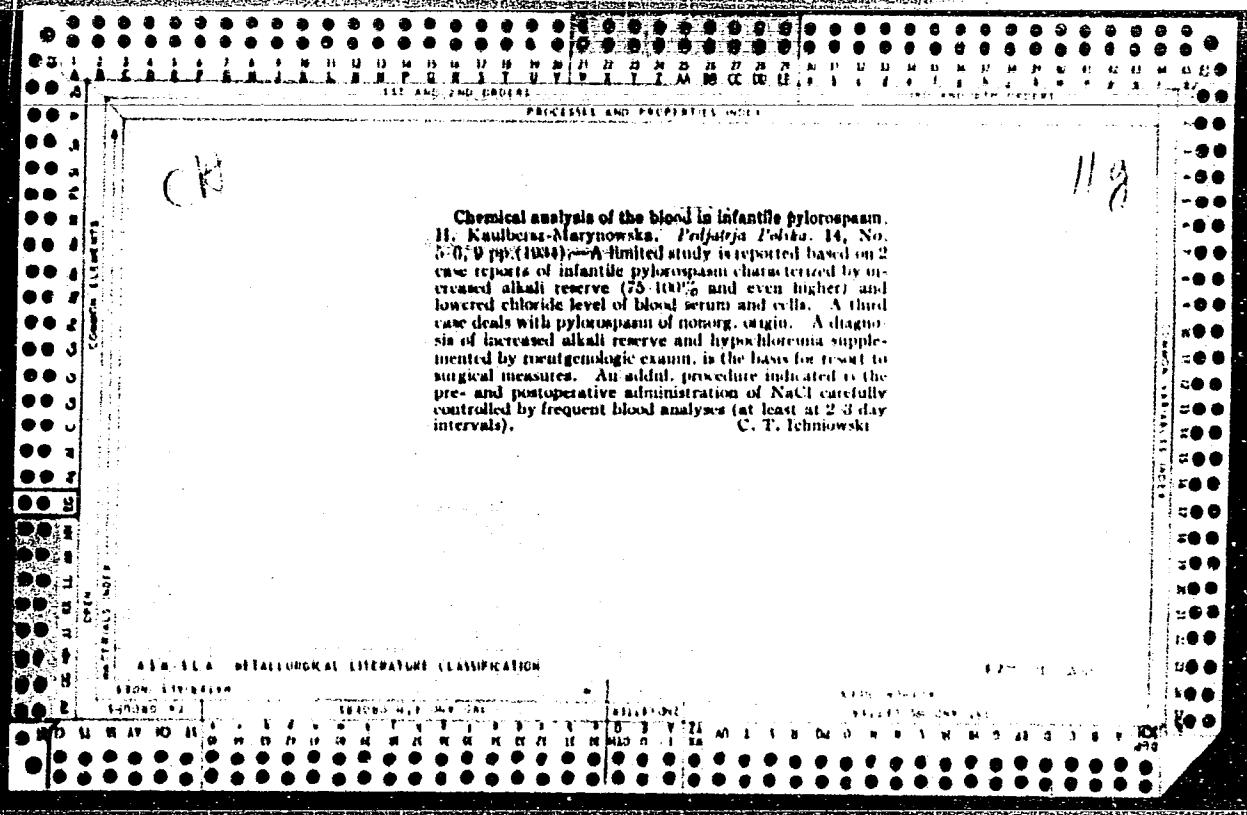
Effect of thyroidectomy, adrenalectomy and castration on the appearance of gastric ulcer and on gastric secretion in the rat. Acta physiol. pol. 14 no.1:29-25 '63.

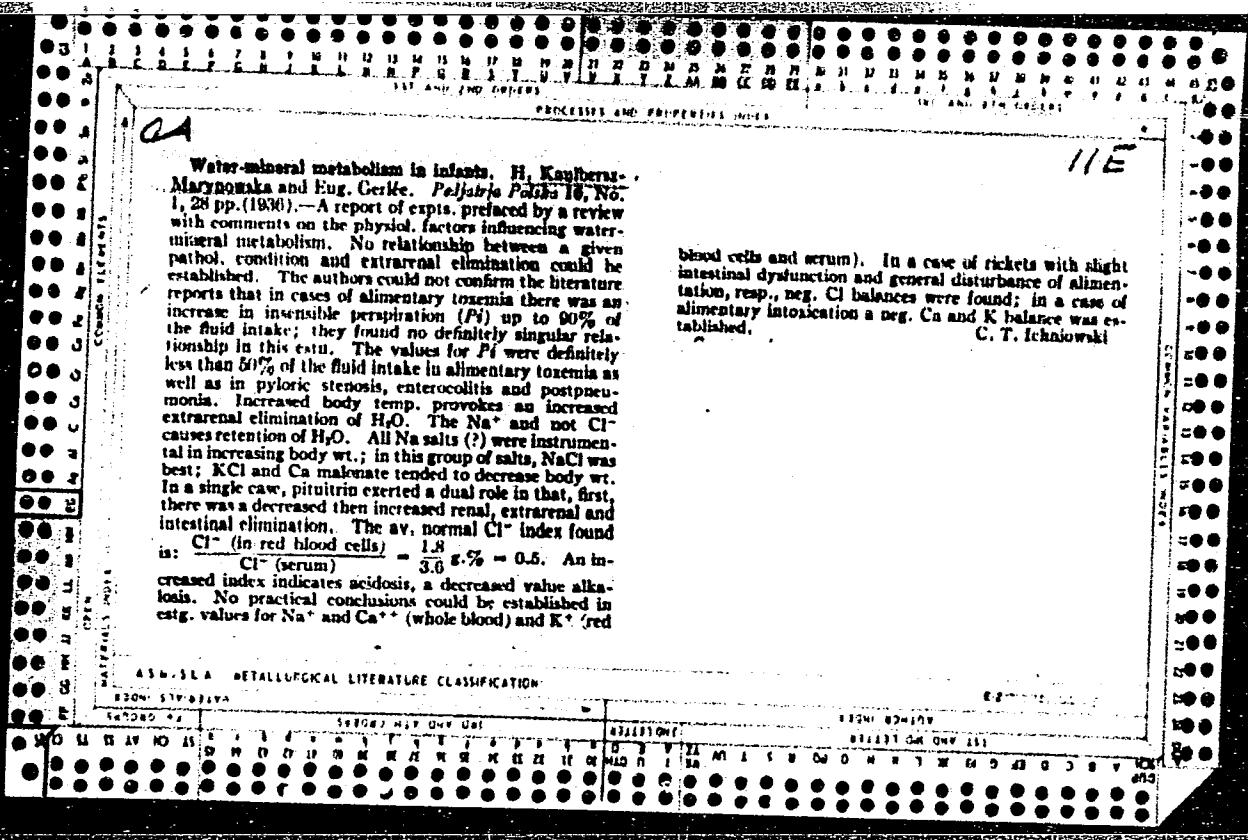
1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii AM w Krakowie p.o. Kierownika: doc.
dr W. Wcislo.

(THYROIDECTOMY) (ADRENALECTOMY)
(CASTRATION) (GASTRIC JUICE)
(STOMACH ULCER) (PYLORUS)

KAULBERSZ, Jerzy; BILSKI, Ryszard

History of the department of physiology of the Jagiellonian
University and Academy of Medicine. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.18:
681-683 27 Ap '64.





KAULBESZ-MARYNOWSKA, Hanna

lungs in rheumatic disease. Pediat pol 29 no.1:21-33 Ja '54.
(XRAY 3:8)

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku,
Kierownik: prof. dr med. H.Brokman.
(RHEUMATISM, (LUNGS, diseases,
*lungs) *rheum.)

KAULBERSZ-MARYNOWSKA, Hanna; STOLARCZYK, Julian

Inflammatory lung reactions with special reference to histo-pathological changes in the course of rheumatic fever. Pediat. polska 29 no.12:1179-1190 Dec. '54.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku
Kierownik: prof.dr med. H. Brokman. i w Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku. Kierownik: prof.dr.
med. W. Czarnocki. Warszawa, Kasprzaka 17 IM i Dz.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, manifestations
lungs, inflamm. reactions, histopathol. changes)
(LUNGS, in various diseases
rheuma.fever, inflamm.reactions, histopathol.
changes)

KAULBERSZ-MARYNOWSKA, Hanna; DUDEK, Bernard

Determination of salicylic acid in the blood during salicylate therapy. Pediat.polska 30 no.11:1045-1054 Nov. '55.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dziecięcych A.M. w Gdańsku. Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Brokman prof. dr G. Kaulbersz-Marynowska, Warszawa Kasprzaka 17, I.M. i Dz.

(SALICYLATES, effects,

on blood salicylic acid)

(SALICYLIC ACID, in blood,
in salicylate ther.)

(BLOOD,
salicylic acid, in salicylate ther.)

KAULBERSZ-MARYNOWSKA, Hanna (Warszawa, ul. Kasprzańska 17.)

Single reaction tuberculin allergometry; preliminary report. Gruzlica
25 no.5:361-368 May 57.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy Dziecięcej Instytutu Matki i Dziecka Kierownik:
prof. H. Marynowska, Dyrektor: prof. dr F. Groer.

(TUBERCULIN REACTION
single reaction method (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/9 Chest Dise. Sept 59

2458. THE BEHAVIOUR OF GLYCOGEN IN THE LYMPHOCYTES IN THE CSF AND PERIPHERAL BLOOD, IN THE COURSE OF TUBERCULOUS EN-CEPHALOMENINGITIS IN CHILDREN - Zachowanie się glikogenu w limfocytoch płynu mózgowo-rdzeniowego i krwi obwodowej w przebiegu gruźlicy mózgu i opon mózgowo-rdzeniowych u dzieci - Kaulbersz-Marynowska H. and Lenartowska I. - GRUŽLICA 1958, 26/12 (959-970) Graphs 6

In 21 cases 472 determinations in the white cells of the CSF and 412 determinations in the blood were performed during several months' observation. At the beginning of the illness, before treatment in 14 of 19 cases, insignificant amounts of glycogen-positive lymphocytes were found both in the CSF and in the blood. In 2 cases admitted in a terminal stage of the disease similar results were found. Within 2 or 4 weeks after treatment had been started (sometimes even later), numerous lymphocytes containing large amounts of glycogen were found in the CSF. They also appeared in children who later developed sequelae to the illness. The numbers of the lymphocytes decreased parallel with the decrease in inflammatory reaction. The increase in the number of glycogen-containing lymphocytes in the peripheral blood appeared in the majority of the cases (12), somewhat later than that in the CSF, but lasted longer. This increase of glycogen-containing lymphocytes coincided with clinical improvement. Stimulation therapy with either tuberculin PPD or the Delbet vaccine resulted in only transitory increases in the numbers of glycogen-containing lymphocytes in the CSF and in the blood. In instances of super-infection, such an increase was also observed. (L, 8, 15)

X-Ray ^{ufm}
KAULEN, D. R. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of ~~roentgen~~ irradiation ~~on~~ antitoxic
antidiphtheric immunity." Mos 1956. 11 pp 21 cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of
Epidemiology and Microbiology im Honorary Academician N. F. Gamaleya), 110 copies
(KL, 7-57, 109)

. 68

KAULEN, D. R.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.11/4 Med.Microb. etc. April 58

1056. THE INFLUENCE OF EXPOSURE TO X-RAYS ON THE PRODUCTION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN (Russian text) - Kaulen D. R. Gama-leya Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., USSR Acad. of Med. Sci., Moscow - MED. RADIOL. 1956, 6 (51-56) Illus. 3

In experiments on rabbits and guinea-pigs the influence of roentgen exposure on formation of antibodies, when applied after immunization, was studied. Exposure was carried out on double-roentgen installation, 180 kv., 15 ma., filters 0.5 mm. Cu and 1.0 mm. Al, dosage level 42 r./min. It was established that exposure of guinea-pigs (300 r.) and rabbits (450 r.) 11 days after the second injection of native diphtheria anatoxin causes a transient (4 days) decrease of the titre of antitoxin. Nevertheless, guinea-pigs, immunized and exposed in this way to diphtheria toxin, have considerably decreased resistance in comparison with control animals. Exposure of rabbits to a dose of 450 r. 24 hr. after the second injection of antitoxin stimulates the formation of antitoxin. References 18. (S)

Dept. Med. Microbiology, Inst. Epidemiology
Microbiology in N. F. Gamaleya.

KAULIN, D.R.

Production of passive immunity in irradiated animals. Med.rad. 2
no.2:65-70 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz otdela meditsinskoy mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. V.L.Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR

(IMMUNITY,

passive in irradiated animals (Rus))

(RÖNTGEN RAYS, effects,

passive immun. in irradiated animals (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/4 Radiology Apr 59

695. THE EFFECT OF PRELIMINARY RADIATION UPON THE FORMATION
OF ANTITOXIC IMMUNITY TO DIPHTHERIA (Russian text) - Kaulen
D. R. - MED. RADIOL. 1957, 2/4 (51-58)

Experiments were made on rabbits (dose of total body X-ray irradiation 450 r.) and on guinea-pigs (dose of total body irradiation 250-300 r.). Immunization was effected by a 2- and 3-fold administration of native diphtheria anatoxin. It is established that a preliminary radiation sharply suppresses the ability of the organism to produce antitoxin in response to 2-fold immunization; however, this ability was completely restored after 50 days. Immunization with adsorbed diphtheria anatoxin of the irradiated rabbits led to a more substantial antitoxin production than immunization with native anatoxin. (S)

Dept. Medical Microbiology
Inst. Epidemiology & Microbiology
in N. F. Gamaleya AMS USSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7"

TROITSKIY, V.L., professor; KAULEN, D.R.; CHAKHAVA, O.V.

On the results of the Thirteenth All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists, Microbiologists and Specialists in Infectious
Diseases. Vest.AMN SSSR 12 no.2:56-65 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(MICROBIOLOGY)

KAULEN, D.R., CHAEHAVÀ, O.V.

Serological and electrophoretic studies of anti-diphtherial sera irradiated by sterilizing doses of gamma rays. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:44-51 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(DIPHTHERIA, immunol.
immune sera, eff. of gamma rays on immunol. properties
(Rus))
(GAMMA RAYS, effects
on diphtherial immun. sera (Rus))

ENUIEV, D. R., TROITSKIY, V. L., TUMANOV, M. A., CHAKHOVA, O. V.

"On the effect of ionizing radiations on antibacterial immunity."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

KAULEN, D.R.

Production of diphtherial toxin on media sterilized by γ -rays. Voen.-
med. zhur. no.8:49-54 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz otdela radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav. - prof.
V.L. Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE immunol.)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KAULEN, D.R.

Study of the immunogenic and antigenic properties of diphtheria anatoxins irradiated by sterilizing doses of gamma rays; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:88 My '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

I. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(DIPHTHERIA) (GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KAUL, N., D.R.

21(4); 27(0)

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION Nov/2000

International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. 2d. Geneva, 1958
Dobly sovetskikh uchenykh: radiobiologiya i radiotekhnika svitstvina
(Reports of Soviet Scientists: Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine)
Moscow, Izd. vo Glav. vpr. po Ispol. sovetsk. atomnoy energii pri
Sovet. Ministriv SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 5,000 copies printed. (Series:
Voprosy Meditsinskoy Radiobiologii Konferentsii po Atome) Ispol. sovetskaya atomnaya energetika.

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinsky, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; 2d. Z.S. Shchukova, Tech. Ed.; Tel. Moscow.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students of physics where radiobiology and radiation medicine taught.

CONTENTS: This is Volume 2 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy held on September 2-13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 5 contains 32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences G.Y. Lervash and V.Y. Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil observation of uranium fission products, their uptake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

REPORTS OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS (Cont.)

Lebedinsky, E.M., N.I. Shchukova, and Yu.M. Shchukinshchev. Some Results of Labeling the Thyroid in Biological Studies [Report No. 2070]	212
Schuchinshchev, Yu. Special Features of Albino Rats in the Flock and Animal Cell [Report No. 2245]	227
Shchukinshchev, Yu. Control Mechanism of the Thyroid Gland Function by the Central Cortex [Report No. 2002]	239
Vil'kis, Ya.A. Effect of Various Factors on the Biosynthesis of Thyroxine Produced by the Thyroid Gland [Report No. 2075]	251
Zhuravlev, P.A., T. F. Frantsel'shnikova, and T. I. Shchukina. Using Thorotrinitic Ester of Choline, Thorotrinitate, and Serrapeptase in the Treatment of Chronic Fibrosing Colitis [Report No. 2110]	263
Peresets, B.-I. Using Cs^{134} and Fe^{55} to Study Metabolism in Mussels [Report No. 2025]	271
Polyakov, N.M. Relative Characteristic Role of the Three Phenothiazine Compounds in P^{32} , Antimony (Chromate), and P^{32} -Promazine and P^{32} -Calomelazine (Chlorophenothiazine) in the Organism [Report No. 2075]	277
Ronkova, A.Y. Using Radioactive Isotopes in the Clinic for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Purposes [Report No. 2056]	285
Rozov, I.M., K.P. Shchukinshchev, and S.P. Slobodkin. Xerophytic Endocrinopathy and Electroendocrinopharmacology for the Localization of Brain Tumors [Report No. 2069]	297
Shchukinshchev, Yu. and G.M. Ershov. Studying the Fast Translocation of Substances in the Organism by Means of Gamma Emitting Isotopes [Report No. 2081]	313
Tritikovsky, J.-I., M.G. Tsvetkov, Z.O. Perel'man, V.N. Yelizarov, V.G. Kurchatov, A.I. Danilenko, I.S. Danilenko, O.I. Chashnik, A.I. Karpov, and V.I. Shchukinshchev. Methods of Using Ionizing Radiation in the Production of Medicinal Preparations [Report No. 2071]	329
Shchukinshchev, E.M., L.H. Dobrokhon, and O.I. Trushinshchev. Description of Microequivalents of Strontium and Calcium in Soils [Report No. 2110]	346

card 6/7

37646

S/638/61/003/000/005/005
D296/D307

27.2400

AUTHOR: Kaulen, D.R.

TITLE: Experimental data concerning the possible use of sterilization by radiation in producing bacterial preparations

SOURCE: Trudy Tashkentskoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, v. 3, Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb. SSR, 1961, 88 - 93

TEXT: Radiosterilization offers a number of important advantages:
1) The method does not involve a rise in temperature i.e. 'cold sterilization'; 2) Pre-packed, hermetically sealed preparations can be sterilized; 3) Half or even completely desiccated preparations can be sterilized, which was impossible with all other existing methods; 4) Ionizing radiation permits not only sterilization, but may lead to the production of completely new preparations. Members of the Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii IEM im. Gamaleya (Department of the Radiation Microbiology and Immunology IEM im. Gamaleya) studied this problem for some time. M.A. Tumanyan showed Card 1/4

Experimental data concerning the ...

S/638/61/003/000/005/005
D296/D307

that not only existing intestinal vaccines can be sterilized by means of γ -rays, but completely new 'radio-vaccines' or 'radio-antiparations'. In earlier studies the present author showed that sterilization of antitoxic sera by a dose of 1.5 million r decreases the antitoxin titre by 15-25 %, a fact which rendered the method impracticable. The present paper discusses another part of these investigations: Production of antidiphtheric preparations and the radio-sterilization of nutrient media, of toxoid and of antitoxic sera. The media were exposed to γ -rays by means of the γ -ray device (EGO-2) in doses of 0.6, 1 and 1.5 million r. With the naked eye the irradiated liquid media appeared to be more transparent than autoclaved media; solid media acquired a transient unpleasant smell. No physico-chemical changes could be observed: the pH as well as the total, amino- and protein-N remained unchanged. The yield of toxin was never lower and sometimes even higher than the yield in the control media. Irradiation of previously autoclaved media, however, caused a loss in the nutrient properties of the media. The immunogenic and antigenic properties of the toxoids prepared from the above toxins proved to be at least equal if not superior to those of

Experimental data concerning the ...

S/638/61/003/000/005/005
D296/D307

the control preparations. On solid nutrient media, whether autoclaved and then irradiated or only irradiated the growth of bacteria was always more abundant than on media only sterilized in the autoclave. In the case of some media which had to be sterilized by fractionated heating over 3 days, radiosterilization proved to be a time-saving method. The gross appearance of crude toxoid sterilized by radiation as well as its antigenic and immunogenic properties remained unchanged; purified adsorbed toxoids, however, turned dark brown and lost up to two thirds of their antigenic activity; it could be shown that this was not due to the presence of aluminum hydroxide, but to the lower protein content of the adsorbed toxoid (10 mg % compared to 300-400 mg % in the crude toxoid). If, however, the purified toxoid did not contain a preservative (merthiolate) the antigenic properties remained unchanged even after irradiation, a fact which suggests a cumulative effect of radiation and antisepsics. Exposure of antitoxic sera to lower doses between 200,000 and 600,000 r did not impair the titre but was sufficient to eliminate alien microflora. In some cases slight changes in the flocculation time occurred. The author emphasizes that the number of experiments is too small for practical conclusions and that at present the costs

Card 3/4

Experimental data concerning the ...

S/638/61/003/000/005/005
D296/D307

of the method are high. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gama-
leya, AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Micro-
biology im. N.F. Gamaleya, AMS USSR)

Card 4/4

30348

27.2400

S/205/61/001/004/006/032
D298/D303

AUTHOR: Kanlen, D. R.

TITLE: A comparative study of the change in irradiated animals' natural resistance to bacterial exo- and endo-toxins

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 497-502

TEXT: The author made a comparative study of the changes due to radiation in the sensitivity of animals to exo- and endo-toxins in one and the same test and on the same animals. The tests were run on mice, white rats and guinea pigs, irradiated from an PYM-3 (RUM-3) apparatus at an intensity of 34 r/min. The mice and rats received a dose of 400 r, and the guinea pigs - a dose of 200 r, corresponding to LD_{60/20} for the mice, LD_{55/20} for the rats, and LD_{35/20} for the guinea pigs. The animals' resistance to exo- and endo-toxins was tested 5, 11, 21 and 30 days after irradiation. Lipopolysaccharide-protein complexes derived from *B. dysenteriae* Flexneri and *B. typhi* abdominalis were used as endotoxins. For

Card 1/3

X

A comparative study of...

30348
S/205/61/001/004/006/032
D298/D303

exo-toxins, tetanus, perfringens and diphtheria toxins were used. It was found that the animals' natural resistance to both exo- and endo-toxins was reduced by radiation. The degree of reduction varied from toxin to toxin. The irradiated mice became very sensitive (by 10 - 20 times) to typhoid and diphtheria endo-toxins, while their resistance to tetanus and perfringens exo-toxins was only slightly reduced. The guinea pigs showed a considerable drop (approximately 5 times) in their resistance to diphtheria toxin, while their resistance to tetanus toxin remained almost unchanged. Consequently, ionizing radiation led to a reduction of the animals' natural resistance in all cases. The maximum reduction in the resistance to all the toxins studied (with the exception of tetanus) was reached on the 5th day after irradiation. Subsequently, the resistance was gradually restored. The author feels that the dissimilar reduction in natural resistance to the different bacterial toxins requires further study. The explanation of this phenomenon probably lies in a combination of the pathogenesis of radiation sickness and the individual features of the toxins. The findings of other authors indicate that the marked drop in resistance to dysentery and typhoid endo-toxins

Card 2/3

X

A comparative study of...

30348
S/205/61/001/004/006/032
D298/D303

depends to some extent on dystrophy of the suprarenal glands. In the present experiments, the maximum drop in resistance occurred on the 5 - 7th day after irradiation, i.e., at a period when there was a marked drop in the function of the suprarenal glands. The results were not consistent, however, and the point is discussed further. The cause of marked inhibition of the guinea pigs' natural resistance to diphtheria toxin is still unclear. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 24 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: M. Landy, R. Skarnes, F. Rosen, R. Trapani, I. Murray, Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med., 96, 744, 1957; P. Rosenbaum, W. Obrinski, Roc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. and Med., 81, 501, 1953; E. Kass, M. Finland, Annual Rev. Microbiol. 7, 361, 1953; F. Colonello, J. Mal. Infect. parasit., 6/2, 111, 1954.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleya AMN
SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im.
Gamaleya, AMS USSR), Moscow

SUBMITTED:
Card 3/3

January 26, 1961

X

KAULEN, D. R.

The interrelationship of the antitoxin titre in the blood of irradiated animals and their resistance to diphtheria toxin. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 5 no.3:286-293 '61.

I. Gamalay Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Department of Radiation Microbiology and Immunology, Moscow.

(RADIATION EFFECTS exper)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS pharmacol)
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS)

KAULEN, D.R.

Effect of screening and of the administration of bone marrow
cells on the effectiveness of seroprophylaxis in diphtherial
intoxication in irradiated animals. Med.rad. 6 no.3:43-47 '61.

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (DIPHTHERIA) (MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (MIRA 14:5)

KAULEN, D.R.

Influence of the administration of bone marrow and spleen homogenates
on the effectiveness of seroprophylaxis in tetanus intoxication in
irradiated mice. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:64-69
S '61. (MIR 15:2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(MARROW--TRANSPLANTATION) (TETANUS)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (SPLEEN--TRANSPLANTATION)

BEYLINSON, A.V.; TROITSKIY, V.L.; VITOKHINA, T.A.; KAULEN, D.R.; SHUFER, R.L.;
ZAGREBEL'NAYA, T.M.

Gamma-irradiation as a sterilization factor in the process of preparing
purified sera. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.11:6-12 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(SERUM) (RADIATION STERILIZATION)

BUGROVA, V.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, I.N., kand.biol. nauk;
D'YAKOV, S.I., kand. med. nauk; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.;
ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., prof.; ZEMTSOVA, O.M., kand.
med. nauk; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.;
KAULEN, D.R., kand. med. nauk; KOVALEVA, A.I., doktor med.
nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., prof.; KUDLAY, D.G., doktor biol.
nauk; LEBEDEVA, M.N., prof.; PERETS, L.G., prof. [deceased];
PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.;
POGLAZOVA, M.N., kand. biol. nauk; PROZOROV, A.A.; SINITSKIY,
A.A., prof.; FEDOROV, M.V., prof. [deceased]; SHANINA-VAGINA,
V.I., kand.biol. nauk; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., zamestitel'
otv. red.; ADO, A.D., prof., red.; BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.;
BILIBIN, A.F., prof., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., prof., red.;
VASHKOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; VIAYZOV, O.Ye., doktor
med. nauk, red.; GAUZE, G.F., prof., red.; GOSTEV, V.S., prof.,
red.; GORIZONTOV, P.D., prof., red.; GRINBAUM, F.T., prof.,
red. [deceased]; GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., prof., red.; YELKIN, I.I.,
prof., red.; ZASUKHIN, L.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof., red.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M., kand. med.
nauk, red.; KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N., prof., red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N.,
prof., red.; LOZOVSAYA, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk, red.;
MAYSKIY, I.N., prof., red.; MUROMTSEV, S.N., prof., red.
[deceased];

(Continued on next card)

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 2.

NIKITIN, M.Ya., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIV, Ye.N., akademik, red.; PASTUKHOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A., prof., red.; FOKROVSKAYA, M.P., prof., red.; POPOV, I.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROGOZIN, I.I., prof. red.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akad., red.; SOKOLOV, M.I., prof. red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof., red.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dotsent, red.; CHUMAKOV, M.P., prof., red.; SHATROV, I.I., prof., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.toma; TROITSKIY, V.L., prof., red. toma; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn.red.;

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinical aspects, and epidemiology of infectious diseases] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh boleznei. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.1. [General microbiology] Obshchaya mikrobiologiya. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. 1962. 730 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhdanov, Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Vygodchikov, Bilibin, Vashkov, Gromashevskiy, Zdrogovskiy, Rudnev, Sergiyev, Chumakov, Timakov, Troitskiy).

(Continued on next card)

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 3.

2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Imshenetskiy, Krasil'nikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes, Baroyan, Boldyrev, Gorizontov, Petrishcheva, Rogozin). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Muromtsev).

(MICROBIOLOGY)

KAULEN, D.R.

Influence of the transplantation of bone marrow or lymphocytes on the resistance of irradiated animals to diphtheria toxin. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.9:28-31 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav. - prof. V.L. Troitskiy) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (direktor - prof. S.N. Muromtsev [deceased]) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR I.L. Troitskim.

(MARROW--TRANSPLANTATION) (LYMPHOCYTES--TRANSPLANTATION)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (DIPHTHERIA)

43485

271229

S/205/62/002/006/012/021
E027/E410

AUTHORS: Kaulen, D.R., Lebedev, K.A., Stefani, D.V.

TITLE: The production of homologous bone marrow chimaeras in guinea-pigs

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v.2, no.6, 1962, 873-877

TEXT: The authors have investigated the effect of intravenous injection of homologous haemopoietic tissue in guinea-pigs subjected to X-irradiation in a dose of 600 to 650 r. Each recipient received cells from only 1 donor; the total dose in various experiments amounted to 200×10^6 bone marrow cells, 150×10^6 spleen cells or 100×10^6 lymph node cells. The cumulative mortality in treated and control animals at various times up to 53 days after irradiation was tabulated. The control animals had all died by the 18th day but there was a marked delay and reduction in mortality in animals given bone marrow cells intravenously, bone marrow and spleen cells together, and bone marrow cells injected into the femoral epiphysis; the latter method of administration did not show any advantage over intravenous injection. The sparing effect of bone marrow cells

Card 1/2

The production of homologous ...

S/205/62/002/006/012/021
E027/E410

appeared to be abolished if lymphocytes were given at the same time.
There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im.
N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Epidemiology
and Microbiology imeni N.G.Gamalei AMS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1961

Card 2/2

44993

S/219/63/055/001/003/005
D292/D308

27.12.20

AUTHOR:

Kaulen, D.R.

TITLE:

Antitoxin formation by cells transplanted
to irradiated animals.

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i
meditsiny, v. 55, no. 1, 1963, 61 - 65

TEXT: The aim of the work was to study, in
conditions of normal subcutaneous immunization, which trans-
planted cells form antitoxin, the significance of the phase
of antibody formation, the immunological response of cells
to stimulation by 2 unrelated antigens, and to find whether
transplanted cells are capable of a secondary immunological
response. Donor animals were immunized subcutaneously: guinea
pigs twice, with a 30-day interval, with adsorbed diphtheria
toxoid, or once with native toxoid; rabbits simultaneously with
2 antigens, the diphtheria toxoid and typhoid formal vaccine,
once or several times over 30 days. Recipient animals were

Card 1/3

Antitoxin formation ...

S/219/63/055/001/003/005
D292/D308

exposed to x rays, guinea pigs to 200 or 525 and rabbits to 550 or 800 r, and injected intravencously 2-4 h later with cell suspensions prepared from donor spleen, lymphatic nodes or bone marrow or, for controls, with cells killed by heating. In 3 trials to study the inductive phase of antibody formation cells were taken from donors 24 h after single immunization. In guinea pigs exposed to 200 or 525 and in rabbits to 550 r there was no sign of anti-diphtheria antitoxin or, in the rabbits, agglutinins during 30 days after transplantation of cells. In 4 trials of antibody production by cells taken in the reproductive phase, all transplanted tissues formed, in up to 10 days, detectable amounts of antitoxin in guinea pigs, except bone marrow in those exposed to 200 r; killed cells produced none. In rabbits exposed to 550 r transplanted cells formed antibodies to both antigens used; they appeared by the 3rd day, reached a maximum on the 6th, fell rapidly by the 15th and were not detectable by the 30th day. The pattern was similar for both antigens. Basically the same results were obtained in rabbits exposed to 800 r. When recipient animals were injected with diphtheria

Card 2/3 X

Antitoxin formation ...

S/219/63/055/001/003/005
D292/D308

toxoid and formol vaccine on the 15th day after transplantation no antitoxin was formed but agglutinin titer rose in all animals, even in those injected with killed cells. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii, Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Department of Radiation Microbiology and Immunology, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamalei, AMS USSR), Moscow ✓

PRESENTED: by v.L. Troitskiy (Deceased), Member of the AMS USSR

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1962

Card 3/3

ABELEV, G.I., kand. med. nauk; BUKRINSKAYA, A.G., kand. med. nauk; GEL'TSER, R.R., prof.; GOLINEVICH, Ye.M., prof.; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.; KAULEN, D.R., kand. med. nauk; KIKTENKO, V.S., prof.; KRYLOVA, O.P., kand. med. nauk; KUCHERENKO, V.D., kand. med. nauk; LOMAKIN, M.S., kand. med. nauk; MOSING, G.S., doktor med. nauk; PERSHINA, Z.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk; PESHKOV, M.A., prof.; TIKHONENKO, T.I., kand. med. nauk; TOVARNITSKIY, V.I., prof.; SHEN, R.M., prof.; ETINGOF, R.N., kand. med. nauk; KALININA, G.P., prof., nauchnyy red. toma; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNICKOV, N.N., prof., otv. red.; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., zamest. otv. red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., zam. otv. red. BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.; KALINA, G.P., red.; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinic, and epidemiology of infectious diseases] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh boleznei. Moskva, Medgiz, Vol.2. [General microbiology] Obshchaya mikrobiologiya. Red. V.M. Zhdanov. 1962. 535 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Continued on next card)

KAULEN, D.R.

Formation of antitoxin by cells transplanted in an irradiated animal. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 55 no.1:61-65 Ja'63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdeła radiotsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.L.Troitskiy [deceased] Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei (dir. prof. P.A.Vershilova) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.L.Troitskim.

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES, ETC.)

KAULEN, D.R.; LEBEDEV, K.A.; STEFANI, D.V.

Production of homologous bone marrow chimeras in guinea pigs.
Radiobiologija 2 no.6:873-877 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

KAULEN, D.R.

Comparative study of changes in the natural resistance of
irradiated animals to bacterial exotoxins and endotoxins.
Radiobiologija 1 no.4:497-502 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaleya
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018287

S/0241/64/009/002/0080/0085

AUTHOR: Kaulen, D. R.; Bulatova, T. I.

TITLE: Seroprophylaxis and serotherapy of bacterial intoxications in irradiated animals

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 80-85

TOPIC TAGS: seroprophylaxis, serotherapy, bacterial intoxication, botulin toxin, diphtheria toxin, bone marrow cell transplantation, X-irradiation, peroral toxin administration, intravenous toxin administration

ABSTRACT: Botulin intoxication seroprophylaxis and serotherapy were investigated in two groups of irradiated mice in the first of two experimental series. The first group of X-irradiated mice (350 to 550 r) was passively immunized with varying amounts of botulin antitoxin 1 hr to 6 days after irradiation and was administered botulin toxin on the 7th to 9th days to test effectiveness of the seroprophylaxis. The second group of irradiated mice was administered botulin toxin after irradiation and botulin antitoxin 3 hrs later to

Card1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4018287

test the effectiveness of serotherapy. In the second series lethally X-irradiated guinea pigs (625 r) were treated with transplanted bone marrow cells and were administered diphtheria toxin on the 1st or 20th day after irradiation to test passive immunity. Results show that effectiveness of seroprophylaxis in botulin intoxication decreases 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times depending on radiation dose and route of administration, with peroral administration of botulin toxin least effective. With serotherapy 50% of the irradiated animals can be saved by intravenous administration of an antitoxin dose 1070 times larger than the control dose, and with peroral administration of an antitoxin dose only 28 times larger. Higher effectiveness of intravenous administration in seroprophylaxis and higher effectiveness of peroral administration in serotherapy are not actually contradictory. With peroral toxin administration in seroprophylaxis large doses of toxin leave because of increased intestine wall permeability and enter the blood stream and thereby reduce passive immunity. With peroral administration in serotherapy the rate at which the toxin enters the organism is the deciding factor. Bone marrow cell transplantation increases strength of passive immunity to diphtheria insignificantly (1.4 times), but restores effectiveness of seroprophylaxis to normal by the 20th day

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4018287

after irradiation. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Aug63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF Sov: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

KAULEN, D.R.; BULATOVA, T.I.

Seroprophylaxis and treatment of bacterial infections in
irradiated animals. Med. rad. 9 no.2:80-85 F '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
(dir.-- prof. P.A. Vershilova) AMN SSSR.

KAULEN, D.R.

The Fourth Interinstitute Conference on problems of radiation
microbiology and immunology. Med. rad. 9 no.7:68-71 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav. -
M.A.Tumanyan) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni
N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7

bacterial toxins

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7"

RAULEN, I.B.

Effect of cortisone and ACTH on the resistance of irradiated
animals to bacterial toxins. Radiobiologija 5 no.3:367-370
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

I. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

L 3878-66 EWT(l)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

AM5023889

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/

616-001.28-07:612.017.1+616-001.28-07:616.9-097-07

Troitskiy, V. L.; Kaulen, D. R.; Tumanyan, M. A.; Fridenshteyn, A. S.
YA.; Chakhava, O. V.

Radiation immunology (Radiatsionnaya immunologiya) Moscow, Izd-vo
"Meditina", 1965. 374 p. illus., biblio. (at head of title:
Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.) 2800 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radiation immunology, ionizing radiation, lymphoid tissue
transplantation, anaphylaxis, antibody formation, antitoxic immunity,
immunological reactivity, hematopoietic tissue

ABSTRACT: This book is intended for scientists, radiobiologists,
immunologists, and medical students. As stated by the authors,
radiation immunology has assumed considerable significance in
solving such problems as the loss of immunity due to irradiation
and in the solution of some theoretical aspects of general immunol-
ogy. This monograph is devoted to the effect of irradiation on
immunological processes and methods of inducing the immunological
reactivity in irradiated animals. Cellular immunology, the problems

Cord 1/3

L 3878-66

AM5023889.

of allergy and anaphylaxis, tolerance, tissue transplantation, and antiradiation therapy by transfusion of hemopoietic tissue are discussed. The book includes data compiled by V. L. Troitskiy (deceased), whose work has been supplemented by the authors, including experimental data obtained from the Department of Radiation Immunology and Microbiology of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR.

55

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]

Foreword -- 2

Introduction -- 5

Ch. I. The effect of ionizing radiation on the natural immunity to infection -- 9

Ch. II. The cellular basis of immunity and the effect of ionizing radiation on lymphoid tissue -- 110

Cord 2/3

L 3878-66

AM5023889

Ch. III. Failure of antibody formation due to radiation -- 143

Ch. IV. Change in the general immunological reactivity in an organism
due to irradiation -- 201

Ch. V. The effect of ionizing radiation on antitoxic immunity -- 230

Ch. VI. The effect of radiation on anaphylaxis and allergy -- 270

Ch. VII. The effect of radiation on immunologic tolerance -- 300

Ch. VIII. Stimulation of the natural resistance of an irradiated
organism -- 310

SUB CODE: 7LS SUBMITTED: 13Feb65 NO REF SOV: 229

OTHER: 455 Radiation and Radiotherapy

BVK

Card 3/3

KAULEN, D.R.; TATUSHINA, M.A.

Effect of the antigen-antibody complex on normal and irradiated
animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no.1:130-134
Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
Submitted October 7, 1964.

L 27115-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6037460

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/001/0130/0134

AUTHOR: Kaulen, D. R.; Tatushina, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of antigen-antibody complex on normal and irradiated animals 19

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1966, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: antigen, antibody, mouse, radiation biologic effect, serum, vaccine

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of irradiated animals to intravenous injection of soluble antigen-antibody complex was studied. White mice were irradiated with doses from 100 to 700 r. The antigen used was bull serum, and the antibody -- anti-bull rabbit serum. The precipitation titer was 1:8,000—1:10,000. The antigen-antibody complex was obtained by the method of Tokuda and Veyzer (1958). Whooping cough formal-vaccine was used to increase the sensitivity of mice to the complex. Best results were obtained with an injection of the bacteria ($5 \cdot 10^9$) four hours before injection of the complex. Procedure was as follows: injection of vaccine, irradiation, and injection of complex. Death of the animals was recorded for 2 hours. The authors conclude that radiation increased sensitivity to the complex. Prior injection of vaccine also increased sensitivity, but radiation then either reduced sensitivity or left it unchanged. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Oct64 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/15/

UDC: 617-001.28-06:616-056.1-02:[616.9-097.2:616.9-097.5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7

KAULIN, L.

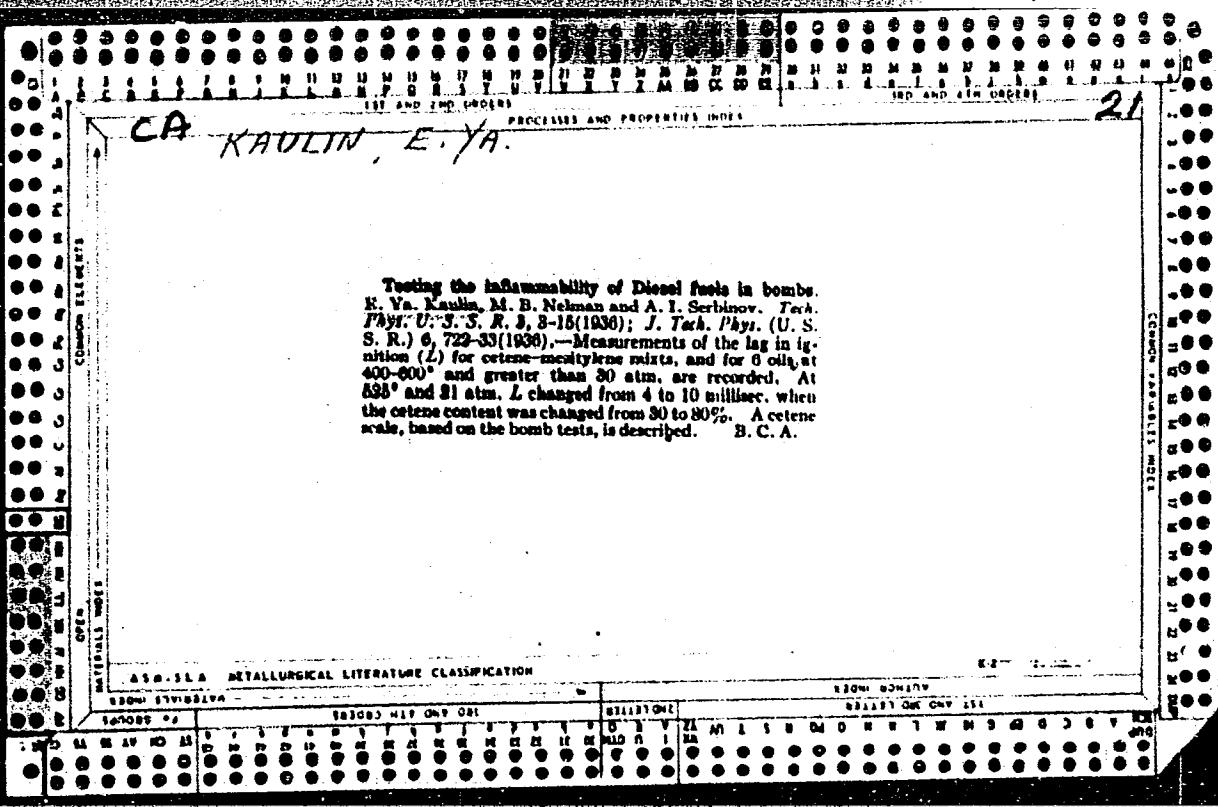
Moving-Picture Projection

Protect the screen, Kinomekhanik no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Unclassified

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721210010-7"



RAVEN, N.Y.

3(7)

b.2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1719

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Metodika meteorologicheskikh nablyudeniy (Methods of Meteorological Observation) Leningrad. Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 55 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 86) 1,200 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed. (Title page): Z.I. Pivovarova, Candidate of Geographical Science;
Ed. (Inside book): T.V. Ushakova; Tech. Ed.: N.V. Volkov

PURPOSE: This issue is intended for meteorologists and especially for personnel of the hydrometeorological service.

COVERAGE: This issue discusses the methodology of meteorological, actinometric and gradient measurements and the processing of such data. Subdivisions of meteorology covered in some detail include:

Card 1/3

Methods of Meteorological Observation

SOV/1719

snow density, daily variation of relative humidity, soil temperature measurements, estimation of quantitative cloud cover, wind velocity measurement, and others. Individual articles are accompanied by bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Trifonova, T.S. The Problem of Variable Density in Snow Cover	3
Berlin, I.A. The Problem of Studying the Diurnal Variation of Relative Humidity	10
Kaulin, N. Ya., and M.P. Chizhevskaya. The Error in Measurements of Soil Surface Temperature Using Mercury Soil Thermometers	17
Vorob'yev, I.Ye. Comparing a Visual Estimation of the Amount of Cloudiness With an Estimation Using a Reticule [spherical grid]	22

Card 2/3

KAGLIN, N.Y.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION
SER/3602
SER/244-46

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya
Voprosy metodicheskogo i meteorgidrogeologicheskogo obnaruzheniya v Antarktide.
(Problems of Methodical Observation Methods and of Observations in Anti-
arctic) Leningrad, Glavnaya Geofizicheskaya Observaroriya, 1959, 105 p. (Series: LSS. Trudy,
77. No. 96) Karta sliip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Spanshing Agency: U.S.S.R. Glavnaya upravlyayushchaya hidrometeorologicheskoy
sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov.

24. (Title page). Z.I. Pivovarov, Candidate of Geographical Sciences

Ed. (Inside book): I.V. Shaburov, Tech. Ed., N.Y. Volokov.

REFERENCE: The publication is intended for meteorologists working in offices of the
Hydrometeorological Service and in hydrometeorological stations.
CONTENTS: This is a symposium of 11 articles, published as No. 96 of the Trans-
sections of the Main Geophysical Observatory, edited by I.V. Pivovarov. Several
articles are devoted to special features in the distribution of meteorological
elements and the radiation condition in the USSR and in Antarctica. Other
articles analyse methods of meteorological observations
and the processing of their results. References are given at the end of
each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Rusin, F.P. Radiation Balance of the Snow Surface of Antarctica	3
Rusin, F.P. Horizontal Extent of Snow in Antarctica	31
Sel'mir, S.A. Special Features of the Formation and Certain Characteristics of the Snow Cover in Engels' Gora	39
Kapitonov, I.D. Air Temperature in Antarctica	45
Kapitonov, I.D. Precipitation Measurements in Antarctica	49
Pivovarov, Z.I. and F.F. Pavlenko. Geodetic Observations in the USSR during the International Geophysical Year	52
Maklin, I.I. and N.G. Zaitsev. Means of Measuring the Snow Cover	61
Bocharov, I.A. Some Special Features in the Distribution of Relative Humidity in Subtropical Regions	73
Dobrynin, I.V. Geophysical Method of Critical Control of the Characteristics of Soil Temperature by Means of Depth Thermometers	80
Pivovarov, Z.I. Characteristic of the Radiation Condition During Clear Weather	84
Tsvetkovsky, R.V. Accuracy in Determining the Mean Monthly and Annual Products of Radiation	101

ATTACHMENT: Library of Congress.

ROMANOVA, Ye.N.; KAULIN, N.Ya.

Method of measuring the minimum temperature near the soil surface.
Trudy GGO no. 91:62-70 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Temperature--Measurement) (Meteorology, Agricultural)